

Haig criticises Reagan proposals

NEW YORK (R) — Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, long a staunch supporter of Israel, has attacked President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals as detrimental to United States and Israeli interests. Speaking to officials of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Haig Tuesday said he opposed U.S. proposals for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and the plan for self-government for Palestinians in association with Jordan. He said the record of Camp David showed Israel never committed itself to "terminate permanent settlements" on the West Bank. "I think it's a very serious mistake to inject the settlements issue into the Camp David peace process," he said, "you create an obstacle that puts all in jeopardy."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردن للأنباء - جريدة عربية إخبارية



Volume 7 Number 2065

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1982 — DHUL QAIDA 28-29, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Egypt demands
Israeli pullout
from Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has called Israel to make a clear commitment for withdrawal from Lebanon as part of a three-point programme to start the Middle East peace process rolling again. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told a press conference Israel must also halt all Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land and introduce confidence-building measures on the West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Ali said the conflict in Lebanon had slowed up normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt. "Peace is a necessary condition before normalization could resume," he said.

LO leader raps
Israeli front

KUWAIT (R) — A leading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Wednesday criticized members of the Arab Contingent and Steadfastness Front for what he called their lack of support for Palestinians when they were fighting the Israelis in Lebanon. Salah Khalaf, number two to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, of the Fatah commando group, said only North and South Yemen had acted "while the most savage genocide was going on in Lebanon." He told Kuwait Graduates Society that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi had misled the Palestinians with promises of modern weapons that did not materialize at the battle nearest, the Steadfastness and Contingent Front, formed by the LO and Libya, Syria, Algeria, and South Yemen to oppose the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, was "nothing but a talking point," he added.

Nigeria, Romania
call for creation
of Palestinian state

JENNA (R) — Nigeria and Romania said Wednesday there was room for both a Palestinian state and Israel in the Middle East, according to a communiqué issued in Bucharest. The communiqué, issued at the end of a three-day visit to Romania by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, called for an international conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations to resolve the Middle East crisis. It said the Nigerian leader and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had agreed in their discussions that such a conference should be attended by all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Arab representatives
meet U.N. chief

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Representatives of Lebanon and Arab League member states scheduled private meetings Wednesday with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar following the violence in Lebanon. Clovis Aksoud, the league representative, was the first caller, followed by Ghassan Tueni, chief delegate of Lebanon. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who returned to New York Tuesday night from visits abroad, expressed his deep shock at the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel. In a statement, the secretary general said: "This criminal act takes place at a time when great efforts are being made by the Lebanese government to re-establish its authority and to reconstruct its country."

Assad confers with
Lebanese delegation

AMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam held talks Wednesday with a Lebanese delegation led by Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement. The official Syrian news agency SANA said the talks—which took place a week after official confirmation of the death of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel—dealt with the current situation in Lebanon and the Arab World, but gave no other details. The delegation also included Lebanon's minister of tourism, Marwan Hamadeh.

Israeli forces push into west Beirut as Gemayel is buried

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli forces thrust into west Beirut on six fronts Wednesday and captured a large swathe of the city as Lebanese were still reeling from the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Leftist militiamen, left behind after Palestinian forces were evacuated from Beirut last month, fought the Israeli armoured advance with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles but could not hold it up.

Security sources said the Israeli

headquarters of most of the commando groups in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), including the office of PLO leader Yasser Arafat. There were clashes in the Sabra refugee camp nearby. The sources said Israeli armour had also started to move on west Beirut from the Israeli-controlled eastern sector of the city in three places.

These were the port, the nearby devastated commercial district dividing east and west Beirut, and the main road between the two sectors that passes by the national museum.

Near the port, shells smashed into the waterfront just inside west

Beirut, where until recently leftist militias were known to have several artillery pieces.

Until the assassination of Mr. Gemayel in a massive bomb explosion Tuesday and the Israeli advance, Beirut had been relatively quiet for a month.

Mr. Gemayel, 34, was killed when a huge bomb exploded in a Falangist Party headquarters in east Beirut where he was addressing a meeting Tuesday.

Late announcement

For a long period radio and television stations and Gemayel supporters said that the

president-elect, who had been due to take office on Sept. 23, had escaped alive.

But by early Wednesday morning sources close to Mr. Gemayel were saying that he was dead. His body had been one of the last to be dug out of the ruins of the building, in which 50 to 60 other people had also died.

The government later on Wednesday announced his death on state radio, saying that Mr. Gemayel "fell a martyr yesterday."

(Continued on page 3)

Gemayel's death deepens
Lebanese conflict, page 8

U.S. urges Israeli restraint

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States urged Israel Wednesday to refrain from military actions in Lebanon which would inflame tensions over the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

The White House and State Department said no consideration was being given to sending U.S. troops to Lebanon for a renewal of the peacekeeping mission which ended only last week.

The calls for restraint were made in statements which pledged that the U.S. would press ahead vigorously with the plan announced by President Reagan on Sept. 1 for overall peace in the Middle East.

But Mr. Gemayel's death in a Beirut bombing Tuesday shocked the Reagan administration, raising concern that U.S. efforts to achieve peace for the region have been seriously jeopardized.

The killing of Mr. Gemayel, who was to take office next week, appeared certain to worsen already deep divisions between rightist and leftist militias in Lebanon.

U.S. officials saw a possibility that Israel would use the situation in Lebanon to justify keeping its military forces there for a long-term policing role.

Israel sent its forces into west Beirut Wednesday, saying it wanted to prevent any serious

(Continued on page 3)

S. Yemeni leader meets Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Wednesday pledged further aid for Moscow's Middle East allies at a meeting with South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammad.

The Soviet leader avoided all

direct reference to the death of

Lebanese President-elect Bashir

Gemayel and referred to the

Lebanese situation only in general

terms, according to a report on the

Kremlin talks by the official news

agency TASS.

TASS said Mr. Brezhnev and President Mohammad, whose country is one of Moscow's closest political ally in the Middle East, agreed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a joint action by Israel and the United States.

But Israeli-American attempts to do away with the Palestinians and bind the Arabs by force to the Camp David agreement had been frustrated, the TASS report said.

Developments have convincingly demonstrated that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon has turned out to be a major political and moral defeat.

The two leaders urged Arab countries to work for an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon and said they supported Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

TASS quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying the Soviet Union would continue to "use its possibilities for giving effective support for the Palestinian resistance movement, the Lebanese patriots, Syria and all those who do not bow before the aggressor, who are working for a just settlement and peace in the region."

Monaco mourns untimely death of Princess Grace

MONTE CARLO (R) — The death of Princess Grace of Monaco in a car crash plunged this usually carefree Mediterranean resort into deep mourning Wednesday as condolences and tributes poured in from royalty, government leaders and international celebrities.

Most of the citizens of the tiny principality, which caters to the tastes of the rich and influential, learned of the death of the former Hollywood star only Wednesday morning.

Known to millions of devoted fans as actress Grace Kelly, the princess had been reported in stable condition after suffering

(Continued on page 3)

Bonn cabinet rift worsens

BONN (R) — The teetering Bonn government failed to resolve its deep crisis Wednesday after sharp exchanges in cabinet between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told reporters that Mr. Schmidt had demanded a public pledge of loyalty to government policy from Mr. Lambsdorff, who has called for a radical shift in economic strategy with drastic

welfare cuts.

The economics minister replied

that his proposals for draconian

austerity measures were only an

attempt to suggest possible solu-

tions to the country's economic

problems and he did not intend to

depart from government policy.

The differences in substance

are by no means removed," Mr.

Boelling said, adding: "I would

not attempt with a single word to

pour 'harmony sauce' on this con-

flict."

With profound grief
the Lebanese Embassy in
Amman mourns
the late Sheikh Bashir Gemayel
Lebanon's President Elect

and announces a national
mourning period of seven days
during which it is opening a special
register for condolences at
the embassy building on Jabal
Amman-opposite Al Khalidi
Hospital between 10:00 a.m.
and 1:00 p.m. starting Sept. 15,
1982, until Sept. 22, 1982



Gemayel's death draws mixed world reaction

BEIRUT (R) — Prominent Muslim and leftist politicians from west Beirut Wednesday appealed to President Reagan to stop Israel's move into their sector of the capital, an advance launched after the killing of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Governments around the world expressed shock at the death of the president elect who was to have assumed office next week.

The west Beirut politicians, led by former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, said in a message to Mr. Reagan that Israel's advance threatened the achievements of

(Continued on page 3)

TO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF ARAB BANK LTD.

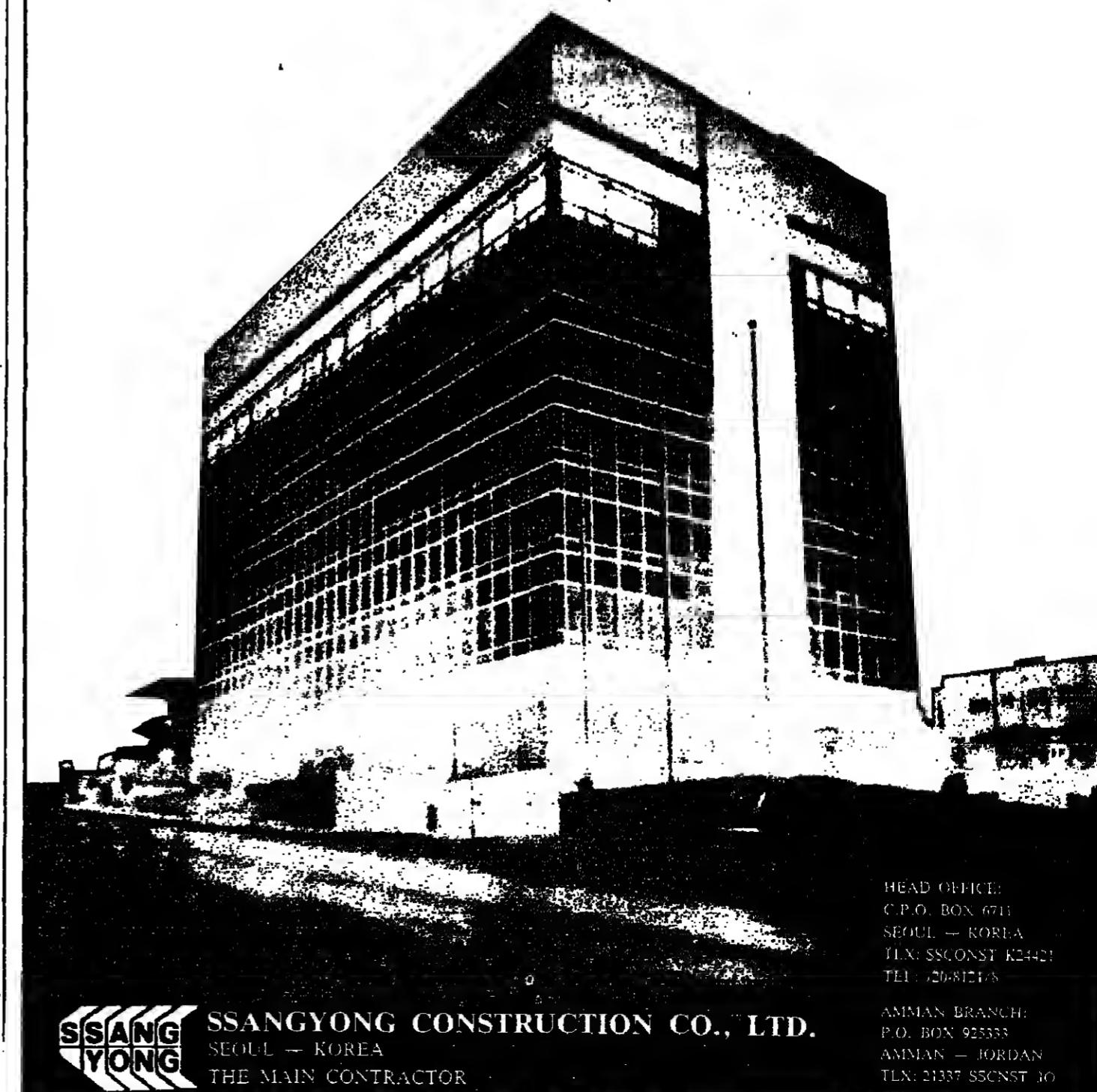
SSANGYONG EXTENDS ITS BEST WISHES TO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF
ARAB BANK LTD. ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR SUCCESSFUL

COMPLETION OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

TELEPHONE: (660130, 660115)

TELEN: ARABNK JO 21230, 23091 - 4

P.O. BOX (6S)



HEAD OFFICE:
C.P.O. BOX 6711
SEOUL - KOREA
TEL: SSCONST K2421
TEL: 02-812178

AMMAN BRANCH:
P.O. BOX 923333
AMMAN - JORDAN
TEL: 2137 SS CONST 30
TEL: 065224 664488

'Fez plan does not recognise Israel'

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Palestinian official said Wednesday Arab resolutions adopted by the Arab League summit at Fez last week did not imply recognition of Israel. "The Arab resolutions do not imply an implicit recognition of Israel," Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) information department said. He told reporters: "The Arab resolutions adopted by the Arab leaders in Fez comply with the policy of the PLO. The Arab plan came to certify once again that no peace could be achieved in the Middle East unless an independent Palestinian state is set up," he added. The plan agreed by Arab leaders at Fez does not spell out recognition of Israel but says that the U.N. Security Council should guarantee peace for all states in the region.

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran briefed the cabinet Wednesday on the outcome of the Fez Arab summit meeting and the prospects for joint Arab action on the international arena to explain the Arab eight-point peace plan adopted at the summit.

Mr. Badran presented a detailed report on the conference's deliberations and the

various discussions that preceded the adoption of the summit's resolutions.

The prime minister also explained the role played by His Majesty King Hussein towards arriving at the resolutions which represented an Arab consensus on several outstanding issues foremost of which were the Iraq-Iran war.

Arafat meets Pope

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat held a brief private meeting Wednesday, Vatican officials said.

Dodging journalists and television crews, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader slipped into the Vatican through a little-used side entrance as the Pope arrived from his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo by helicopter.

At the end of their meeting, Mr. Arafat left the way he had come for talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Security was tight, with an escort of armed police in 20 cars escorting Mr. Arafat's vehicle through the streets of Rome.

Vatican sources said the PLO leader and the pontiff met alone, without interpreters.

Plans for the meeting had been strongly condemned by Israel.

No details were available immediately on the Pope's talk with Mr. Arafat.

Attack on U.S., Israel

Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Arafat blamed the United States and Israel for the assassination of

Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

MIDDLE EAST

Shultz: 'This is indeed the moment for new realism'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are major excerpts from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' address to the United Jewish Appeal in New York City Sept. 12:

-- Second, as stated in Camp David, there should be a transitional period of five years during which the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza should be permitted to exercise full autonomy.

-- Third, the U.S. believes that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, but must be based on Resolution 242's formula of an exchange of territory for peace. Our preference is for self-government by the Palestinians in association with Jordan, with the extent of withdrawal determined by the quality of peace offered in return.

-- Fourth, the United States also believes that peace cannot be achieved by the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza. The president has stated clearly and unequivocally that we will not support an independent Palestinian state in the territories.

One section of the president's speech especially deserves reading tonight word for word, because it did not appear in the text printed in the New York Times. But don't blame the Times. The passage was inserted by the president at the very last minute -- after the press had received their copies. It was put in because the president wanted to speak from his heart to the people of Israel.

The president said this:

"I have personally followed and supported Israel's heroic struggle for survival ever since the founding of the state of Israel 34 years ago. In the pre-1967 borders, Israel was barely 10 miles wide at its narrowest point. The bulk of Israel's population lived within artillery range of hostile Arab armies. I am not about to ask Israel to live that way again."

Those words represent the president's and America's fundamental commitment to Israeli security and to genuine peace.

Our commitment grows out of a sense of moral obligation but also out of strategic interest. A strong, secure Israel is in our interests and its own interests. There will be no peace without Israeli security, but Israel will never be secure without peace. Our vision of the future on the West Bank is one guided by a vision of a secure Israel living with defensible borders and by our abiding belief that it is not in Israel's long-term interests to try to rule over the more than one million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

"Four important points"

While I cannot summarise for you the totality of a rich and complex speech, I would like to review four important points made by the president.

-- First, there should be full safeguards for Israeli security, both internal and external, throughout the transitional period and beyond. The president has made this forcefully clear.

And third, there is the president's speech of Sept. 1. This historic address builds on the earlier document by stating categorically that our approach to peace will continue to be based on Resolution 242, with its concept of an exchange of territory for peace, and the Camp David accords, which provide for Palestinian self-government with full guarantees for Israel's security.

"Four important points"

While I cannot summarise for you the totality of a rich and complex speech, I would like to review four important points made by the president.

-- First, there should be full safeguards for Israeli security, both internal and external, throughout the transitional period and beyond. The president has made this forcefully clear.

And third, there is the president's speech of Sept. 1. This historic address builds on the earlier document by stating categorically that our approach to peace will continue to be based on Resolution 242, with its concept of an exchange of territory for peace, and the Camp David accords, which provide for Palestinian self-government with full guarantees for Israel's security.

"Four important points"

While I cannot summarise for you the totality of a rich and complex speech, I would like to review four important points made by the president.

-- First, there should be full safeguards for Israeli security, both internal and external, throughout the transitional period and beyond. The president has made this forcefully clear.

Approval of the president's initiative is gathering force and momentum, both here at home and abroad. I believe it will gather more and more support as people read and study that speech carefully. The same is true of the Camp David accords on which the president's speech is based. Those who do take the time to read those historic documents soon recognise the genius of Camp David. It is an accomplishment that is a tribute to the statesmanship of the leaders of three great nations -- Prime Minister Begin, the late President Sadat, and our own President Carter.

Despite the many dark periods of stagnation, setback, and delay since 1967, a look at the long-term trend in the Middle East is encouraging. After a quarter-century of sterile conflict and confrontation, the past decade has seen a building momentum toward peace. Three negotiated disengagement agreements have been signed. President Sadat paid his historic and stirring visit to Jerusalem. There was the great achievement of the Camp David framework; and the signing of 1979 and fulfillment this past April of the first treaty of peace between Israel and an Arab neighbour -- a treaty that is a tribute to the willingness of the people of Israel and of Prime Minister Begin to take risks for peace. I say the first treaty because there must be -- and there will be -- more to come. For only in the context of true peace, freely negotiated, can there be true security for Israel and her neighbours.

Nothing is more crucial than building on this momentum. But, as has been obvious to all, the stalemate in the autonomy talks over the past two or more years, and the outbreak of major military conflict this past summer, pose a grave threat to further progress.

In these circumstances, President Reagan decided that the time had come for renewed American leadership. He acted, as well, because the Middle East today is at a moment of unprecedented opportunity: Israel, the moderate Arab states, the Palestinians, and the United States are all affected, and all now face the choice between hope and frustration, between peace and conflict.

Israel has demonstrated once again, at tragic cost, that it will not be defeated militarily. If Israel's

adversaries want peace and justice

they must recognise, clearly and explicitly, the right of the state of Israel to exist, and they must enter, as President Reagan said, "direct, hard, and fair" negotiations with Israel. When they do, Israel then has the chance to translate military strength into peace, the only long-term security.

For the moderate Arabs, there is the opportunity to demonstrate that the course of negotiations can produce results and serve their vital interests. For Lebanon, there is now a second chance; the chances once again to be free, prosperous, and democratic, posing no threat to its neighbours and serving as a stable bridge between the West and the Arab World.

The Palestinians now confront a great decision: Whether to continue down the self-destructive road of armed struggle, which has only produced tragedy for the Palestinian people, or to seize the opportunity to affect their destiny by way of the peace process. The Camp David framework upholds the importance of self-government for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza, and it provides Palestinian representatives the right to participate in the determination of their future at every step in that process.

For the United States, the brilliant, dogged diplomatic achievement of presidential emissary Pbil Habib has shown America's determination and ability to promote just and peaceful solutions to the problems of the area. His work is but the latest evidence of how crucial is the help of the United States if the peoples and nations of the region are to stop the fighting, construct solid agreements, and prevent wars between Arabs and Israelis from again threatening to become the focal point of global conflict.

In his historic address to the Israeli Knesset, Anwar Sadat spoke of "moments in the lives of nations and peoples when it is incumbent upon those known for their wisdom and clarity of vision to penetrate beyond the past with all its complexities and vast memories, in a bold drive toward new horizons." The present is such a moment for us all.

Reagan's challenge

The president has offered a challenge -- the challenge of peace to Israelis and Arabs alike. Every-

one talks so much about peace that it requires some effort to stop and comprehend what it really can mean. Relief from the horrible burden of war can unleash the full development of human potential, promising even greater creativity in the arts and sciences. Peace offers new economic possibilities when the defence burden is lightened -- to build a better life at home and contribute to the prosperity of the region and the world.

Peace can mean fruitful economic cooperation between Israel and her neighbours. Imagine how the genius of the Israeli nation could flourish if it were freed from the physical and psychological burdens imposed by the continuing state of conflict. Imagine the enormous contribution that the peoples of this region -- so rich in spiritual strength -- could make to all mankind.

The challenge that the president has offered to Israel is to extend its hand to welcome wider participation in the peace process. Israel has demonstrated once more its military strength and bravery, but we all recognise that while true peace requires military strength, strength alone is not enough; true peace can only be achieved through lasting negotiations leading ultimately to friendly cooperation between Israel and her neighbours.

In the 1948 war of independence Israel lost 6,000 dead, out of a population that was much smaller than it is today; it lost nearly 200 dead in 1956; nearly 700 in 1967, and hundreds more in the war of attrition that lasted until 1970; 2,000 young Israelis were killed in the 1973 war; and more than 300 in 1982.

That terrible cycle of death and suffering must end. The evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and the forceful demonstration of Israeli capability make this an altogether unique moment, a moment of opportunity to end this cycle. Triumphs of statescraft are decisions which join opportunity with action; if this opportunity is allowed to pass it may never come again.

The challenge Israel faces now is to combine diplomacy with power to build an enduring political settlement. There is nothing that says that Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan must lead inevitably to a Palestinian state. The president has said that we will not support such an outcome. It is not beyond

the reach of diplomacy to create, nor Israeli military power to ensure, that agreed arrangements for the West Bank will not erode over time. U.S. determination that concrete, iron-clad arrangements for the security of Israel accompany the ultimate resolution of the Palestinian question is heightened, not diminished, by the fact that we have views on a desirable direction for the negotiations.

The crucial point is that when it comes to safeguarding the long-term security of Israel, the friendship and resolve of the United States are second in importance only to Israel's own resolution and strength, and, in the final analysis, that friendship and resolve deserve, in return, to be reciprocated by a willingness to listen with an open mind to the views of others. But let me be clear: We have a right to be heard but we have no intention of using our support for Israel's security as a way of imposing our views.

We must not underestimate the dilemmas and risks that Israel faces in opting for negotiations, but they are dwarfed by those created by a continuation of the status quo. The United States recognises its obligations, as the principal supporter of Israel's security, to be understanding of Israel's specific circumstances in the negotiating process. The president has urged consideration of his proposals in the context of negotiations and with no thought of imposed solutions.

That is why the United States particularly asked that the parties themselves not preclude possible outcomes by concrete and perhaps irreversible actions undertaken before the process of negotiation is completed. While we support the right of Jews to live in peace on the West Bank and Gaza under the duly constituted governmental authority there -- just as Arabs live in Israel -- we regard the continuation of settlement activity prior to the conclusion of negotiations as detrimental to the peace process.

The president has offered a fundamental challenge to the Arabs as well. It is time for the Arab World, to recognise the opportunity provided by Camp David. The path of rejection has achieved nothing but tragedy, particularly for the Palestinians. Surely, the pattern of agony of this capable and courageous people must not be repeated. Alternatively, the Camp David process and the president's fresh start offers a promise of resolution with honour and justice to those with the wisdom to join the peace process, but it also implies a corollary: Those who fail to join will miss a precious opportunity -- an opportunity for peace that may not come again soon.

The absence of Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories are widely at variance. The point however is this: Any participant in this process -- including the United States, as a full partner -- is free to have and to enunciate its positions. Once views are expressed, the place indeed the only place, to thrash out differences is at the bargaining table. If there were no differences of opinion, there would be no need for negotiations.

The issues are complex, the emotions deep, the forces in the Middle East contentious, and the stakes so great. The wisdom of the peace process must spring from recognition of these facts. Bigotry dies hard, while truth grows slowly. President Reagan has now set out the lines of a fair and realistic solution: Together with the other parties we should all come together to discuss and negotiate these matters.

There is no need now to agree on any principle but one -- that is the need to come together at the bargaining table. To talk. To talk about differences; to talk about aspirations; to talk about peace. But in all events to talk. We ask for nothing more of any of the participants at the beginning of the process. And we have the deepest duty and obligation to ask for no less.

If it takes more time, we are prepared for that. But there are limits -- this opportunity must not be lost. One hundred and twenty years ago, Abraham Lincoln, speaking to the Congress of the United States, said that "the dogmas of the past are inadequate to the present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As the case is new, so we must think anew and act anew..."

In this spirit, and with the vision, self-confidence, and mutual trust that has marked our relationship at its best moments, Israel and America -- and our Arab friends, now and in the future -- can shape a life of dignity, justice, and true peace.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR FRIDAY

Jordan Times

Editor-in-Chief: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Managing Editor: RANI G. KHOURI
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising office: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 3700, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 627171-2-3-4
21497 ALRAJ JO
JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Friday. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

A warrior's death

THE ASSASSINATION of Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel is a horrible act and a terrible tragedy for his family and friends. But it is not a great surprise, and, sadly, is not out of character as an expression of the political reality of Lebanon today. Mr. Gemayel, like the late President Sadat of Egypt, was a marked man who signed his own death warrant when he chose to pursue policies within his own country that were generally viewed as divisive, destructive and provocative. His election as the next president of Lebanon was not an expression of the free will of the majority of Lebanese; and, given the fact that it was done under the aegis of the occupying Israeli forces, was a negation of the sovereignty of Lebanon of which he spoke with such passion, conviction and urgency.

There were many people who would have a motive to want to kill Bashir Gemayel. The world will now want to figure out "who killed Bashir", as the world once was fascinated by the question of "who shot J.R." If the analogy is macabre and slightly sick, it is

nevertheless a true reflection of the sorry state of affairs within Lebanon, reflecting the sorry state of affairs in the Arab World as a whole. It is a tragedy of monumental proportions that Lebanon has had to pay the price for the political turmoil of the Arabs as a whole, and that tragedy is reflected in the strange accession to the presidency of someone like Bashir Gemayel and his subsequent death at the hands of his bomb-happy enemies, whomsoever they may be.

In its own way, the short life and death of Bashir Gemayel is a microcosm of all that pertains in Lebanon in terms of political dynamics. As a death of a human being, his death is another of the hundreds of thousands of human tragedies that have befallen people in Lebanon during the past seven years. We therefore share the grief of his family and friends. Bashir Gemayel was above all a warrior, a man who lived by fighting, and finally died a warrior's death, felled by the violence of a faceless enemy.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordanians, Palestinians can face the issues

In the interview he gave to BBC Television, His Majesty the King presented an objective, subtle briefing of Jordan's views on the future relations between Jordan and the Palestinian people. He made a courageous evaluation of the Fez Arab peace plan and President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

The King's account of the situation in the region met various reactions; but among these, the Israeli response did not deviate from the traditional faulty course pursued by the Israeli administration.

Nevertheless, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) attitude towards the King's views regarding the proposed federal relations between Jordan and the liberated West Bank and Gaza

Al Dustour: King Hussein explains Jordan's position

His Majesty the King stressed in the interview he gave to BBC Television that the Fez Arab summit has laid the foundations for a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The Arab persistent efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute in the region stands in contrast with the Israeli aggressive and annexationist policies in the area.

Fresh international efforts are badly needed to deal with such a striking controversy.

In his subtle presentation, the King emphasised the deeply-rooted ties between the Jordanian and the Palestinian peoples. Not only history and geography, but ages of joint action against various dangers as well, pains and aspirations shared, as well as fates of the fraternal peoples.

The Rahat decision, entrusting the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with the task of

remains of major importance. In its light, much of the future Arab effort will find proper expression.

The political and national responsibilities of the PLO necessitate timely assessment of a crystallised attitude towards the proposed Jordanian framework. This does not mean the finalisation of a hasty decision regarding the presented ideas, but a careful, realistic and timely consideration of the King's views as an issue of vital importance will prove invaluable.

The Jordanian-Palestinian family has lived long periods of mutual struggle for the Arab common cause; and it is for them to decide the future relations between them. This is an historical responsibility they are definitely capable of dealing with responsibly.

For Israel, the apparent shift in U.S. Middle East policy represents the most disturbing development for years. The Reagan plan emphasising Palestinian rights attempts to crack a problem that has been at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict for 34 years.

President Reagan says the U.S. will oppose Israel's claim to sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza, and that the Arab regions

representing the Palestinian people add to our vigour for the common cause and the forwarding of fresh support to the Palestinian struggle, the King emphasised. It is for the two peoples, not the Jordanian government nor the (PLO), to choose the future framework of relations between the two peoples. His Majesty added, proposing a federation comprising Jordan and the liberated West Bank and Gaza.

Jerusalem is to return to its pre-occupation status, the King reiterated, Jordan's stand on the Jerusalem issue is a principled one, and its return to Arab sovereignty is only natural.

The King's speech to BBC Television successfully summed up Jordan's perspective of a just and durable peace in the region, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories being imperative for its implementation.

Labour Party, warned: "If the health service dispute isn't settled there will be widespread and unlawful sympathy strikes on September 22. The Union mood is to defy any court action to stop them, to disobey injunctions, to refuse to pay fines imposed and to invite imprisonment."

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) issued a rallying call to its 11 million members at its annual conference in Brighton last week. General Secretary Len Murray urged one-hour token strikes — likely to invoke the law — but made clear that stronger action would be welcome.

So far disruption looks likely in gas, electricity and water supplies, car and steel plants, state offices and newspapers.

Memories of the flop of a similar "day of action" in 1980, however, have heartened business and the institute of directors said: "We expect millions of workers to reject the call and much of the promised action to be no more than token disruption."

Brink of warfare

The extent of the stoppage may not, however, be the crucial point. It may only take one group of workers to strike and one official to be jailed to bring bitter open

Outcome of invasion of Lebanon is opposite to what Israelis had in mind

By Arik Bachar
Reuters

JERUSALEM — President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative seems to have dashed Israeli hopes that the Lebanese invasion would put the Palestine problem on ice.

Israeli hardliners believed that by crushing the military backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon, the PLO would be diminished politically, thus helping Israel retain permanent control over occupied Arab lands.

Suddenly, Israel finds itself confronted with a U.S.-led campaign to solve the problem by means which many Israelis regard as dangerous for their country's security.

Mr. Reagan's call for Palestinian self-government, presented only hours after the last PLO commando left Beirut following an almost three-month-long Israeli siege, has proved a stunning political blow to Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

It served as clear notice that his hopes for continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza are wholly unacceptable to the United States, the Jewish state's only sound ally in an increasingly hostile world.

By forcing the PLO out of Beirut and dispersing about 8,500 commandos in eight Arab countries, Israel has probably succeeded, at least in the short term, in significantly reducing the risk of Palestinian attacks on its territory. But politically, it seems to have lost out.

Israel has failed to stifle support for the PLO among the 1.3 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. The organisation is now viewed there admiringly as an army that withstood the Israeli storm in Beirut when Israeli troops swept into Lebanon in June.

Sympathy for the PLO is expected to hamper Israeli attempts to find local Arabs who might agree to take part in talks on token Palestinian autonomy while the two occupied regions stay under tight Israeli control.

For Israel, the apparent shift in U.S. Middle East policy represents the most disturbing development for years. The Reagan plan emphasising Palestinian rights attempts to crack a problem that has been at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict for 34 years.

President Reagan says the U.S. will oppose Israel's claim to sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza, and that the Arab regions

captured in 1967 should be governed by the Palestinians in association with Jordan.

Total rejection

Israel has totally rejected the president's plan which is seen here as a challenge to the nationalist intentions of Mr. Begin's right-wing government regarding the future of the occupied areas.

To underline his determination in what has become a serious clash with the U.S., Mr. Begin has sanctioned the establishment of seven new settlements in the West

Bank and Gaza.

The decision flew in the face of Mr. Reagan's call for a total halt to further Jewish settlement in occupied lands.

Mr. Begin also announced last week that he would propose early elections next May or June to confirm the country backs his rejection of the Reagan plan. U.S. officials admitted the move caught them by surprise. Later, Mr. Begin decided not to hold the early elections.

The Arab living under Israeli occupation also seem to be gradu-

ally recovering from the initial shock caused by the Lebanon invasion.

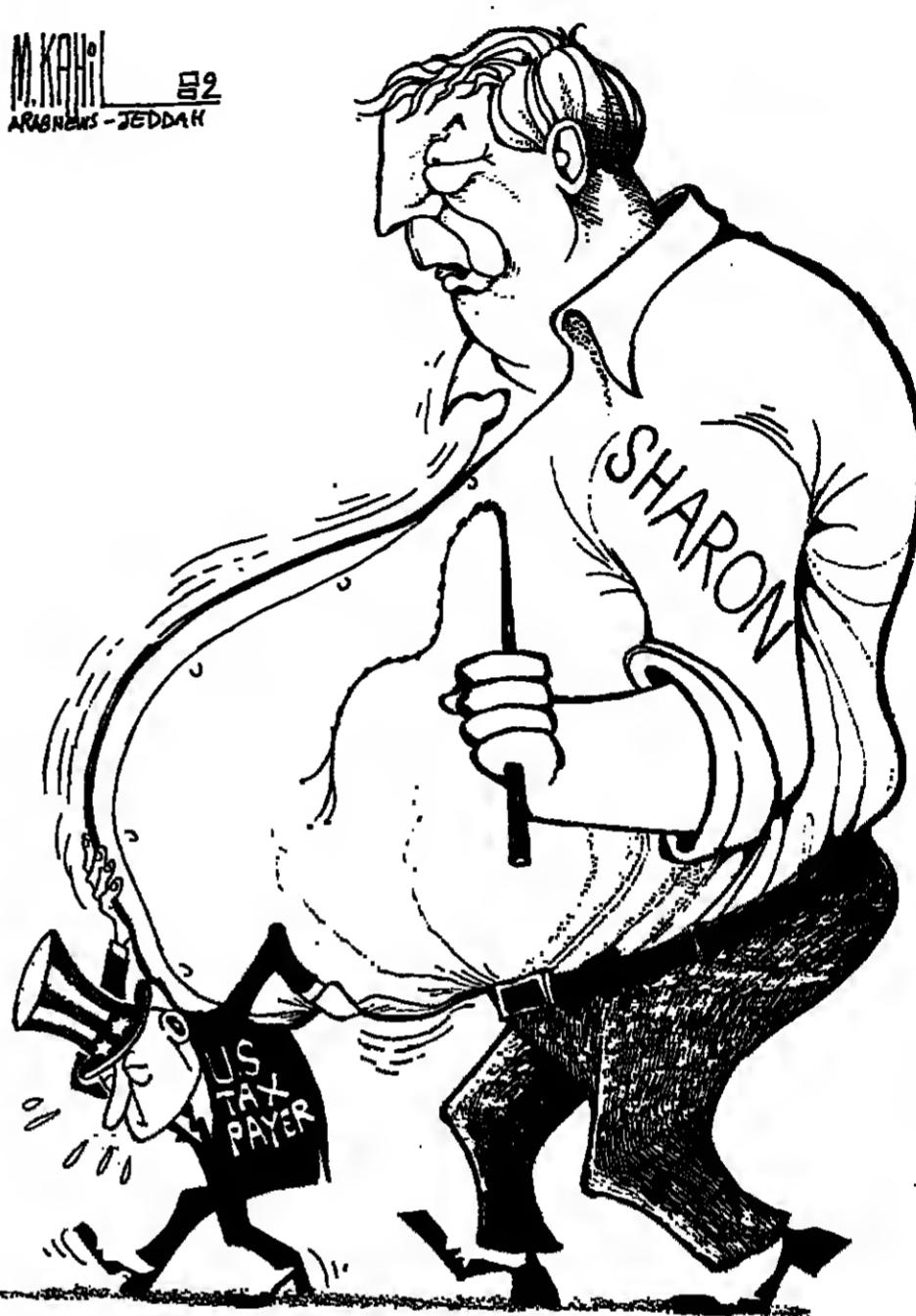
Protest has been on the rise and in recent days two Palestinian youths were killed by Israeli gunfire.

Israel's image in world opinion suffered one of its most serious reverses during the Lebanon campaign. Israeli demands that other governments should abandon their recognition of the PLO went unheeded. News reports about massive loss of civilian life and devastation caused by Israeli attacks touched off international

condemnation.

The political fallout also fuelled sharp disputes within Israel on how the Palestinian problem should be solved. The opposition Labour Party, in a move which infuriated Mr. Begin's coalition, came out in support of parts of the Reagan plan. U.S. allies in Europe gave the proposals at least cautious endorsement.

Mr. Begin is now faced with the task of both repulsing international pressure and fighting strong opposition to his policies at home.



Global financial situation is manageable, although worrisome

By Andrew Nibley
Reuters

TORONTO — World financial leaders made more progress than expected last week on a host of pressing global problems, spurred

on by debt crises in Mexico and other Third World countries.

The annual joint meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, the two largest global lending agencies, rarely produce concrete results.

But the hundreds of finance

ministers, central bankers and economic advisers at this year's session in Toronto were beset by fears that financial crises such as Mexico's would cause the collapse of the international banking system.

So the major countries that control the IMF and World Bank agreed that they had to find a way in bilateral and agencies' resources.

In a rare show of cooperation, donor nations agreed to pump \$2 billion into the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's cash-starved affiliate which makes interest-free loans to the poorest countries.

This resulted from concessions by the United States, which was originally against any big increase in contributions to the IMF by member countries, largely because it would have to pay the biggest share as it has the world's largest economy.

But by the end of the meeting Washington had stated that it was willing significantly to narrow differences with its European allies before an IMF meeting in Washington next April.

The Europeans have been pushing in Washington next April 50 and 100 per cent in national contributions to the IMF.

During the meeting, European countries also appeared to drop some of their initial objections to a financial crisis fund suggested by Washington, which they originally feared was merely a U.S. diversionary tactic to avoid talking about what they saw as the urgent need to increase IMF contributions.

But eventually agreement was reached to give the U.S. proposal serious consideration in time for possible action at next April's talks.

The Toronto conference also

produced progress on the thorny issue of economic sanctions.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan offered an olive branch to West European leaders, angered by Washington's sanctions against companies supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Sanctions defied

Britain, France, West Germany and Italy have told their companies to defy the sanctions, which President Reagan imposed to penalise Moscow for what he called Soviet involvement in the military crackdown in Poland.

In a rare show of cooperation, donor nations agreed to pump \$2 billion into the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's cash-starved affiliate which makes interest-free loans to the poorest countries.

The treasury secretary said the United States would be willing to reconsider its sanctions if the Europeans could suggest worthwhile solutions to the dispute.

In another development, IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere said Argentina might be ready to drop the economic and trade sanctions it imposed against Britain during the Falklands conflict.

He said the sanctions would be lifted as part of an economic reform plan that Argentina would draw up in return for an IMF loan which the Buenos Aires government, staggering under its debt

to Western banks, sought at the meeting.

The size, length and condition of the aid package have not yet been worked out.

Argentina was the only country of more than 140 attending the meeting formally to ask the IMF for help. But many other nations held talks with commercial bankers outside the conference to try to get their debts rescheduled.

The issue of Third World indebtedness to the West was a obsession with most of the finance ministers and bankers, many of whom feared that a monetary collapse in one or more developing countries could trigger a chain reaction that would bring down the world banking system.

But Mr. De Larosiere, M. Regan and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe tried to dispel these fears by repeatedly stating that the global financial situation, while worrisome, was nonetheless manageable.

Despite progress on many issues, it was missing in one crucial area: negotiations on an IMF loan to get Mexico through its financial crisis.

Before the meeting, IMF officials were hoping that an aid package for Mexico totalling about \$4.5 billion could be signed by the end of October.

But President Jose Lopez Portillo shocked the bankers and officials in Toronto when he suddenly announced two weeks ago that was nationalising Mexico's private banks and setting up a two-currency system.

The IMF officially remained silent on these developments. U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel said Mexico's actions were not the kind of policies the IMF normally accepted in exchange for a loan.

Monetary sources said timetable for an IMF loan to Mexico might now have been delayed from late October to as far as December.



JORDAN TIMES

While some traditions change, codes of the old mafia never die

By Michael Sheridan

Reuter

PALERMO, Sicily — The mafia, the age-old "honourable society," has struck again in Palermo and its code of silence once more rules the Sicilian capital's dusty, deserted streets.

The mafia has defied dozens of crack policemen and judges, outlived fascism and war and has just sent its latest adversary home to Milan in a coffin.

To the people of western Sicily, reared in a tradition of fear and silence, no government can match the mafia's influence or protect against its ferocious vengeance on traitors.

That, prosecutors say, is the logical reason why not one resident of the street where General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and his young wife died in a hail of bullets last week has come forward as a witness.

General Dalla Chiesa was here on a mission to tackle the new mafia, ruthless gang bosses who run their drug-dealing operations like multinational businessmen.

They are a far cry from the figure of the old, elegant mafia don who dispensed kindness and death in turn with the air of a nobleman.

In Palermo today, they still point out — discreetly — the hotel suite from which the great Don Calogero Vizzini reigned over much of the city and its surrounding provinces in the 1950s. He arranged public works, decided elections, chose the winning horse or named a murder victim, all with gentlemanly courtesy and style.

When he died 3,000 telegrams of condolence arrived at his native village of Villalba, leading lawyers eulogised him and his estate was transferred to his brother Don Salvatore Vizzini, a priest.

Those comfortable days have

gone. Cardinal Salvatore Papardo, Palermo's influential bishop, attacks the mafia as "forces of evil... consumed by a democratic hatred, virtual incarnations of satan, enemies of God and man."

His fiery sermon at Gen. Dalla Chiesa's funeral mass drew roars of applause as he lashed the embarrassed array of politicians lined up before his altar for weakness, corruption and inability to protect the nation's "best men."

There is no doubt that Sicily's ancient isolation from the mainland has much to do with both the mafia's modern rackets and its history.

Historians trace the early mafia to hands of strong-arm men formed by peasants and landowners in the last century when the writ of the indolent and corrupt Spanish Bourbons in Naples hardly penetrated the interior of Sicily.

It was in these early years that

mafia engraved on the mafia's soul. Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini succeeded in repressing the mafia's more prominent members in the 1920s but a gang of mobsters returned to Sicily shortly after American forces liberated the island in 1943.

Today's mafia chieftains have retained their base in society but make their profits on the streets of the United States from the heroin trade, an activity once scorned by the godfathers as dishonourable.

Tradition and family ties draw the funds back to Sicily, where the *cosecche*, or families use the money to bolster their power in a harsher and more violent fashion than the old dons.

Prosecutor Giovanni Falcone believes the cash from drugs — some \$600 million since 1976 — has put an end to many of the old structures and traditions.

The old mafia was deeply rooted on the land, in the great agricul-

tural estates that sweep across the fertile spread of western Sicily. Members of its princely families supplied the ranks of government officials, the judiciary and political life.

With post-war democracy, the Communist Party came to Sicily determined to radicalise its workers and peasants. Loathed by the mafia, the party's presence has been dearly bought, most recently with the assassination of its regional chief.

Communist and leftist politicians accuse the dominant Christian Democrats of collusion with the families and have demanded probes into the mafia's links with hawks and politicians on the island.

The tourist on Sicily's northern coast sees a rash of ugly steel and concrete villas and hotels marring its coastline, many of them built by mafia-controlled companies using

sweated labour, the prosecutors believe.

Prosecutor Falcone has delved deeply into the new world of the mafia that the suspects hide behind Palermo's section of smart new boulevards lined with flashy boutiques, restaurants and high-priced offices and flats.

The Communists contrast this with the decaying world of the old slums, where in the days of the old dons, misery could still be tempered by patronage. Today, they say, there is a hopeless dependence on inadequate state facilities.

In the face of indifference on the part of many Sicilians to politicians, however, the church is one of the few potent influences in daily life. Cardinal Pappalardo has urged his priests to speak out against intimidation and fear.

The cardinal is also vigorously campaigning against heroin, while in the tropical gardens of the villa

Sperlinga, many of the city's bored upper middle class youths make a frequent rendezvous with its peddlers.

Much of this would have been unthinkable under the codes of

the old mafia but while some traditions change, the concepts of offence, power and retribution appear to be as impervious as the stones of Palermo's Norman Cathedral.

Stop Here Once... & You'll Come Again
Abu Nawwas Bar

Happy Hour
From 7 to 8 p.m.
Drinks half price

Hala Inn Hotel Jabal Amman
Near Khalidi Hospital Tel. 43106 or 43856



JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS.

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT AMMAN AND AQABA

Offer typical Chinese Mandarins cuisines and take away
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2

Fully airconditioned

Amman
Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676
Wadi Saqra Road,
Near Holiday Inn Hotel.

AQABA
Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598
Amman Road
Near the Main Circle

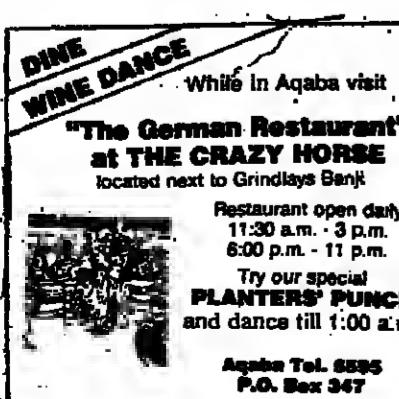


AQABA

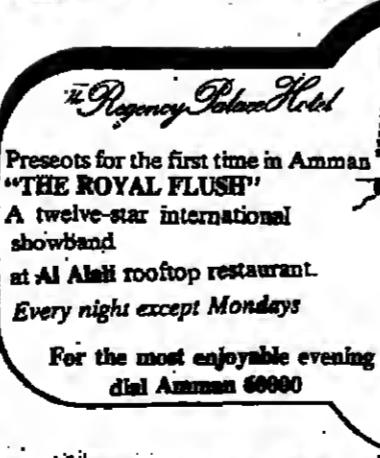
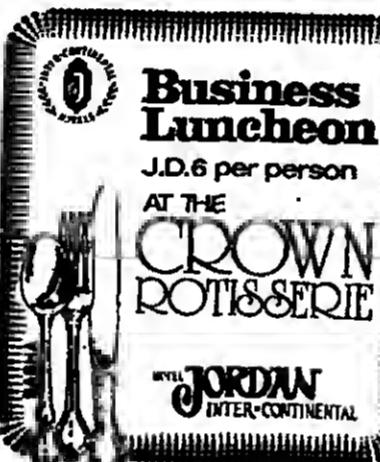
**AQUAMARINA HOTEL CLUB
RED SEA HOLIDAYS**
FIVE DAYS WATER SKIING
TWICE A DAY INCLUDING
ALL EQUIPMENTS, HALF
BOARD.

For JD 61.000
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE
YOU CAN ENJOY ALL WATER
SPORTS ACTIVITIES — FOR
MORE INFORMATIONS AND
RESERVATIONS, PLEASE DO
CALL US TEL. 433374/5/6
TLX 62249 AQUAMA JO.

To Advertise
in
this section
Call:
667171-2-3



HOTELS



SOME THINGS LAST FOREVER

Rosenthal
studio-linie

Jabal Amman
2nd Circle
Tel. 41816



Multi-System
Room Air Conditioners
DAIKIN



**METE Real
Estate**
Your
Real Estate Agent
In Jordan
Tel. 42158 42502
P.O. Box 3101 Amman
Tel. 65378 6579

TRANSPORTATION



AMIN KAWAR & SONS

Travel & Tourism

General Sales Agents for:

SAS Scandinavian Airlines

Thai Airways

Tel. 37195 22324-5-6-7-8-9

Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634

P.O. Box 7806, Amman

1982 models

WASSIM
RENT-A-CAR

short
long
term

TEL. 44579 43815

CAMEO HOTEL



ABAHA TOURS

Travel with your car
to Egypt

Regular sea trips vessel

"AL ANOUD"

ABHA TOURS

• Tel. 663100



europcar
rent a car

1982 MODELS
AVAILABLE

Europcar Offices:

Shepherd Hotel 39197-8

Marriott Hotel 60100

Sheraton Palace Hotel 60000



Specialists in local & international removals
• shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)
• storage packing • crating • clearing
• door-to-door

CROWN INTERNATIONAL

Amman, Jordan, Tel. 5776

Amman, Jordan, Tel

France plans \$4b standby credit

PARIS (R) — The French government Wednesday announced that it plans a \$4 billion standby credit from international banks to defend the franc, and firmly rejected the possibility of a further devaluation.

President Francois Mitterrand said in a communiqué after the weekly cabinet meeting that France would employ all the means at its disposal to defend the franc and improve the country's economic performance.

"Everyone must understand that speculators cannot hope to see France devalue its currency in any way whatsoever," the statement said.

The cabinet had just approved a proposal tabled by Finance Minister Jacques Delors to raise a \$4

billion, 10-year standby credit on the international capital markets from a consortium of banks.

The franc has recently come under strong speculative pressure on foreign exchange markets, falling to record lows against the dollar and West German mark.

There had been rumours that the currency might be withdrawn from the European Monetary System (EMS) or devalued for a third time since the socialist administration came to power last year.

President Francois Mitterrand said in a communiqué after the weekly cabinet meeting that France would draw on the standby credit only if it were needed to defend the franc.

Foreign exchange dealers said that if the credit was used, it would

enable French monetary officials to intervene on the foreign exchange markets in the franc's favour. French reserves have been depleted by recent market interventions.

The franc strengthened on exchange markets after the news of the credit.

Dealers have said the recent speculation reflected mainly a lack of confidence in the socialist government's ability to carry through its switch to a restrictive economic programme after originally pressing ahead with inflation.

But President Mitterrand said the disorder on foreign exchange markets was due to the disintegration of an old monetary

system, to heavy debts of several large developing countries and to the worsening world economic recession which had led to speculative fever affecting gold and the main currencies including the franc.

This called for strong new measures to rebuff any attack by international currency operators, he said.

The president said real and constant progress had been achieved on most fronts by France thanks to the efforts made by a large number of French people.

But this was not the case for France's trade balance which was suffering from the long-standing weakness of some of its means of production, he added.

Oil output said falling to lowest level since '75

NEW YORK (OPECNA) — World crude oil production has fallen to its lowest level since 1975 with "no turnaround in sight" according to the Oil and Gas Journal published here.

Total world output in the first half of 1982 was 52.65 million b/d, down 8.7 per cent over the same period last year.

During the first half of 1979, daily average production was 61.79 million barrels, 14.8 per cent more than this year's figure.

"Behind the demand slump are worldwide recession and sharp increases in oil prices during 1979-80 that caused consuming nations to conserve energy and tap substitutes for petroleum," the journal said.

The report added that the decline had been absorbed by OPEC member countries whose production from January to June 1982 averaged 18.56 million b/d, down 22.3 per cent from the same period of 1981.

Saudi Arabia, the largest producer, was reported to have cut its output to 7.12 million b/d in the first half of this year, down 28.5 per cent from the first half of 1981.

Singapore predicted to become a major 'financial supermarket'

LONDON (R) — Singapore looks set to have the highest growth rate of any country in the world over the next five years, according to the London-based intelligence unit of the Economist magazine.

The independent research group said in a report that Singapore's gross domestic product should grow by an average nine per cent a year from 1981 to 1986, slightly exceeding the 8.8 per cent

average achieved between 1971 and 1981.

"All the conditions, including political stability, that makes Singapore a prime location for foreign investment will persist in the 1980s, while the government's training policies will underpin further technical upgrading of the labour force," said the report, published Tuesday.

USSR industrial output rises 2.7%

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet industrial output in the first eight months of this year rose by 2.7 per cent compared with the same period last year, according to official figures published Wednesday.

The figures, published in a monthly report on industrial performance in the weekly journal *Ekonicheskaya Gazeta*, showed that the Soviet economy has little hope of achieving an overall growth target of 4.7 per

cent set out in the government's plan for the year.

The report, issued by the Central Statistics Office, said that labour productivity had risen by two per cent in the January to August period.

A list of production results showed improvements in the gas industry, where production in August amounted to 40.7 billion cubic metres compared with 37.8

billion cubic metres in the same month last year.

Gas output for the first eight months of 1982 was up eight per cent on the 1981 period.

Oil production amounted to 52.2 million tonnes in August compared with 51.9 million tonnes in August 1981. Output in the first eight months of 1982 rose to 407 million tonnes, 0.5 per cent up on the same 1981 period.

Boeing 767 faces an uncertain future

NEW YORK (R) — Economic recession, an unexpected drop in fuel costs and intense European competition are clouding the outlook for the Boeing 767, the first major commercial aircraft introduced by a U.S. manufacturer in a decade.

The 197-passenger plane started regular service this month with travellers praising its comfort, generous luggage space and advanced kitchen equipment.

But American financial analysts say that for all its amenities, the 767 faces an uncertain future.

They comment that the Boeing company, the world's largest aerospace firm, has not received an order for a 767 since July 1981.

Boeing, a Seattle-based company, developed the 767 in the 1970s in response to booming oil prices which had led airlines to put a premium on planes that could keep costs down by consuming less fuel.

Now Boeing is producing only

two 767s a month at its plant in Everett, Washington, compared with the 12 expected when planning began four years ago.

U.S. airline executives say they are negotiating an extension of delivery periods only to avoid building up large debts at a time when high interest rates raise the cost of loan repayments.

New construction techniques will make it easier and cheaper to maintain the plane, the first entirely new major commercial plane marketed by a U.S. manufacturer since Lockheed Corporation, Burbank, California, introduced the L-1011 TriStar.

The 767 faces stiff competition in international markets from the European aircraft consortium Airbus Industries, whose A-310 plane is due to go into commercial service next spring.

At \$45 million, the A-310 is more expensive than the 767, which costs \$41 million.

Chrysler, union extend contract

DETROIT (R) — Chrysler and its workers failed to agree Tuesday night on a new contract but the United Auto Workers-union (UAW) said it would extend the current contract for another 24 hours, averting a threatened strike.

Chrysler's three-year labour contract with the union expired at midnight Tuesday.

UAW President Douglas Fraser had threatened a strike unless agreement was reached by midnight.

He said after the deadline passed that the union would not consider any further extension. But he said he thought the union could reach a settlement within 24 hours on a one-year contract covering wages and a two-year pact for other benefits.

Mr. Fraser said Chrysler had proposed that general wage increases and some restoration of cost of living adjustments be linked to the company's profitability.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were lower across the board after a fairly quiet day's trading, dealers said. At 1500 Wednesday the FT index was down 10.0 at 575.7.

Leading industrial were mainly lower with 3p and 10p lower with light selling in a thin market the main factor behind the losses, dealers added. BTR was down 8p at 376p after Tuesday's gains while RTZ fell 15p to 414p after interim results which were not up to market expectations, they said.

Gold mining shares tended mixed while North American shares were mainly firmer with Eastman Kodak up 38p at £51.

Among other companies with results Wednesday Bowater was off 4p at 146p, after a low of 143p, while BL was unchanged on balance at 15p, after 14p. Legal and General rose 2p to 307p, after 301p, following news of the increased dividend.

Elsewhere Guest Keen was down 6p at 135p, ICI fell 2p to 304p while Blue Circle was 2p higher against the trend at 428p, dealers added.

Government tended to show small gains at the official close but dealers added that prices were continuing to rise in after-hours trading on the back of the firmer New York markets.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

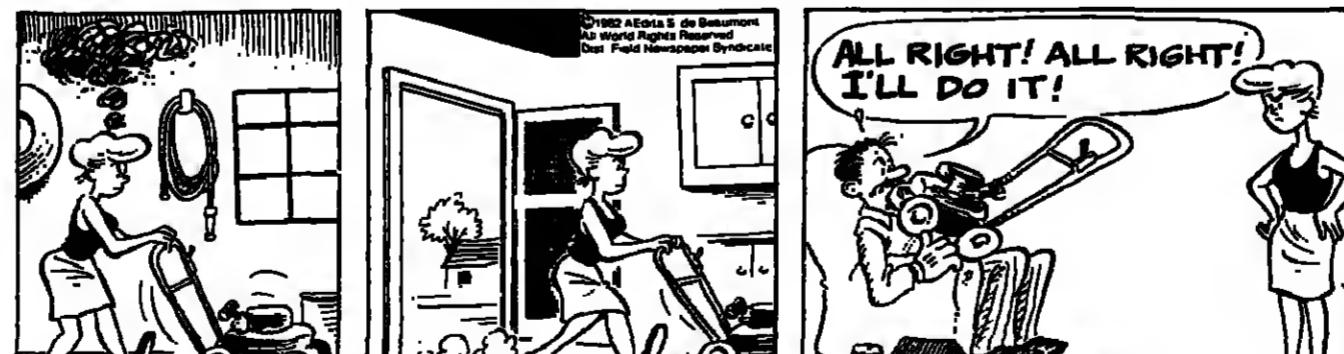
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.7142/52	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2318/21	Canadian dollars
	2.4982/92	West German marks
	2.7360/75	Dutch guilders
	2.1275/90	Swiss francs
	47.00/05	Belgian francs
	7.0600/50	French francs
	1406.00/1407.00	Italian lire
	262.20/35	Japanese yen
	6.2340/60	Swedish crowns
	6.9360/81	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	8.8550/75	Danish crowns
	444.00/445.00	U.S. dollars

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Bonn to control spending

BONN (DaD) — Starting next year the Bonn government is determined for at least four years to keep the growth in public spending below the nominal GNP growth rate. The 1983 budget growth rate, two per cent, will be lowest in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. The DM25 billion budget is to include DM28.5 billion in net borrowing.

Most ministries will not have higher budgets than this year. The largest item of expenditure will continue to be the budget of the Labour and Welfare Ministry at DM5 billion. Followed by Defence at DM4.6 billion. The defence budget will increase by 4.1 per cent.

Budget estimates have already been submitted to the Bundestag so that the 1983 Finance Bill debate can get going the moment the summer recess is over. M.P.s will be called on to approve not just a set of figures but also a wide range of welfare cuts.

These cuts are proposed by the Federal government because it

sees no other way of economising. But the cuts are selective, not wholesale. More money than originally planned is to be spent on combatting unemployment, which is extremely high by German standards.

Most ministries will not have higher budgets than this year. The largest item of expenditure will continue to be the budget of the Labour and Welfare Ministry at DM5 billion. Followed by Defence at DM4.6 billion. The defence budget will increase by 4.1 per cent.

The highest percentage increase will be at the Economic Cooperation Ministry, where expenditure totalling DM16.29 billion will represent a 4.4-per cent increase on 1982. Despite stringent economies the development aid budget is to increase at twice the rate for the Bonn budget as a whole.

-- German features

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime give you a good chance to put your practical affairs in better order. Tact and poise on your part are required to avoid an unpleasant situation from arising.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is the best time for clearing up monetary problems. Make sure to follow advice you get from a business expert.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Taking the treatments that will improve your appearance is wise. Make new friends that are worthwhile.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study just where you are headed and find more workable methods to gain success. Come to a better accord with loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't rely on friends who are busy with own affairs at this time. Make plans to have more abundance in the future.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure to handle an important duty well since you could be observed by higher-ups now. Take needed health treatments.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put those creative ideas to work now and gain the respect of associates. Strive for increased happiness. Sidestep an opponent.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have to use diplomacy if you wish to have the harmony at home you desire. Try not to offend others at this time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact persons who can assist you with routines and you get better results in the future. Avoid a troublemaker.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Anything of a monetary matter should be talked over with experts today. Show more devotion to loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If properly tuned astrologically, this should be a fine day for sociability. Take steps to improve your appearance.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to have discussions with close ties and come to a better accord. Make plans to have greater income in the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Consult business experts who can give you the right advice at this time. Steer clear of one who has an eye on your assets.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will need much spiritual and ethical training early in life for your progeny to be successful. Anything that concerns big money matters is fine here. Give cultural advantages and the best education you can afford.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful day for you to be up early and to put your most imaginative course of action into execution and get excellent results. You can achieve much of value now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sure you know what partners expect from you and show that you aim to please them. Enjoy recreation tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan carefully how best to handle work in the near future and then get good results. Personal goals can be attained now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make the arrangements now for social and recreational activities in the future. Show others you have wisdom

WORLD

Gemayel's death deepens crisis

By Harvey Morris

LONDON — The death of President-elect Bashir Gemayel could lead Israel to take on a long-term policing role in Lebanon, thereby hampering U.S. peace strategy in the Middle East. Within hours of Mr. Gemayel's death in a bomb explosion, for which no one had so far claimed responsibility, Israeli forces thrust deep into west Beirut for the first time since they invaded Lebanon on June 6.

An Israeli army communiqué claimed the move was aimed at preventing any serious incidents following the right-wing Christian leader's death.

The brief communiqué was an early indication that Israel was prepared to fill the power vacuum left by Mr. Gemayel.

But there was also a hint that Israeli hardliners might cite the Gemayel killing to press for the extension of the Israeli military presence in Lebanon, a development that would upset U.S. plans for the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

Washington had hoped Mr. Gemayel would be able to create a strong central government that

could establish security throughout Lebanon, including the southern sector bordering Israel.

At the time of his death, there were also signs that Mr. Gemayel was recovering from the stigma of having been elected under what his leftist and Muslim enemies alleged was the protection of Israeli guns.

Lebanon's traditional Sunni Muslim leaders, who are close to the conservative Arab states, were moving towards an accommodation with Mr. Gemayel

NEWS ANALYSIS

despite earlier opposition to his candidature.

Arab states that had condemned the former militia commander as an Israeli stooge also appeared ready to withhold further judgment until he had had a chance to prove himself as a national leader.

Mr. Gemayel had already shown his independence from his Israeli allies by resisting pressure to sign a peace treaty with Israel before it withdrew its troops from his country.

In the immediate aftermath of

Mr. Gemayel's death, there appeared to be no Lebanese leader in line to take on the role of strongman and to offer the security guarantees that Israel requires.

Despite leftist opposition to him, he was the only candidate at last month's election by parliamentary deputies and no one from any part of the political spectrum was ever really in a position to challenge him.

The many faces of Gemayel

BEIRUT (R) — Bashir Gemayel was variously regarded as a popular hero and a ruthless warlord.

Much of the controversy surrounding Mr. Gemayel, 34, dated from the Lebanese civil war in 1975-76. He rose through the ranks during the fighting to command the right-wing Christian militia that fought an alliance of Lebanese Muslim, Leftist and Palestinian guerrilla forces.

Mr. Gemayel was born in Beirut on Nov. 10, 1947, the youngest of six children in a Maronite Christian family. His father Pierre had already laid the foundations of the country's powerful Falange Party after being impressed by Hitler's Nazis during a visit to the 1936

Mr. Franjeh swore to avenge his son and later Mr. Gemayel escaped two assassination attempts. In the second his daughter Maya, aged 18 months, was killed along with three bodyguards.

Chamberlain told her: "God is good. Whatever happens is God's will." She had added: "It says, doesn't it, that at the second coming babies will be restored to their mothers' arms."

She added that Michael Chamberlain had said the couple always wanted a daughter and that was why they had called her Azaria, which meant blessed of God.

The prosecution has alleged that the theory a dingo killed Azaria—accepted by an earlier inquest—was a lie by Mrs. Chamberlain. On the third day of the

Berlin Olympics.

Bashir studied at a Jesuit school and gained diplomas in law and political science before working briefly in a Washington law office. He pursued both his law career and political activities in Lebanon until the outbreak of civil war in 1975.

He was already an experienced military leader, having begun regular training with Falangist forces at the age of 13. When the commander of the party militia was killed in action in 1976, Mr. Gemayel succeeded him.

A few weeks later he was appointed head of the unified command of the Lebanese forces, a coalition of the militias of the Christian Lebanese Front.

A serious rupture split the Christian camp in 1978 when Falangist gunmen killed Tony Franjeh, the son of former President Suleiman Franjeh and an erstwhile, ally whose forces control a mountainous region of northern Lebanon.

Mr. Franjeh swore to avenge his son and later Mr. Gemayel escaped two assassination attempts. In the second his daughter Maya, aged 18 months, was killed along with three bodyguards.

Chamberlain found three sets of dog or dingo tracks around the camp site. He said some tracks were accompanied by what looked like a drag mark.

Aboriginal trackers bad shown him other tracks which also indicated something was being dragged, he added.

In reply to defence cross-examination, he said he believed from his experience with dingos that they could carry an object as heavy as four kilos. "They could run with it," he said.

Mr. Gemayel's death, there appeared to be no Lebanese leader in line to take on the role of strongman and to offer the security guarantees that Israel requires.

Despite leftist opposition to him, he was the only candidate at last month's election by parliamentary deputies and no one from any part of the political spectrum was ever really in a position to challenge him.

Mr. Gemayel had already shown his independence from his Israeli allies by resisting pressure to sign a peace treaty with Israel before it withdrew its troops from his country.

In the immediate aftermath of

Prosecution tries to disprove dingo theory at Darwin trial

DARWIN (R) — Lindy Chamberlain, charged with murdering her nine-week-old daughter Azaria, said after the baby disappeared that whatever happened was God's will, a witness at Mrs. Chamberlain's trial said Wednesday.

The prosecution in one of Australia's most sensational murder trials has alleged that Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, cut Azaria's throat in the front seat of the family car at a camp site in the Central Australian Desert two years ago.

Mrs. Chamberlain has said the infant was carried off from the

family's tent by a dingo (wild dog). Her husband Michael, 38, a Seventh Day Adventist minister, is charged with being an accessory after the fact.

Alice Whittaker, who was camping with her family at the same site near the tourist attraction of Ayers Rock, said she had gone to comfort Mrs. Chamberlain after Azaria had disappeared from the tent. At that time a search was going on for the baby and for a dingo. Mrs. Chamberlain said she had seen leaving the tent.

Mrs. Whittaker said Mrs.

Chamberlain told her: "God is good. Whatever happens is God's will." She had added: "It says, doesn't it, that at the second coming babies will be restored to their mothers' arms."

She added that Michael Chamberlain had said the couple always wanted a daughter and that was why they had called her Azaria, which meant blessed of God.

The prosecution has alleged that the theory a dingo killed Azaria—accepted by an earlier inquest—was a lie by Mrs. Chamberlain. On the third day of the

Warsaw plays down new round of demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — Demonstrators took to the streets in Poland this week for the first time since police crushed protests across the country at the end of August.

Official reports in Warsaw Tuesday described clashes in five cities between riot police and protesters who turned out to mark the start of the 10th month since martial law was imposed on the country last Dec. 13.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, describing disturbances in the southern industrial city of Nowa Huta, played down the significance of the incidents, which also took place in Wroclaw, Cracow, Szczecin and Lodz.

No disturbances were reported in Warsaw and reporters in the capital had not yet received independent reports of the provincial clashes, of which the worst appeared to have been in Wroclaw, Cracow, Szczecin and Lodz.

Official accounts of Mr. Olszowski's talks shed little further light on what counsel Moscow has been putting forward.

The Kremlin has not spelt out publicly how far it is happy with Gen. Jaruzelski's policies but is believed to be urging a continued tough line against any opposition to martial law.

Moscow is firmly opposed to any re-birth of the suspended Solidarity trade union and is also in favour of a firm line towards other social groups such as the Catholic Church.

The official news agency PAP reported that four policemen were injured and 74 people arrested in skirmishes in the old part of Wroclaw. The agency said youths hurled stones at police vehicles, sending one out of control and injuring its driver.

Police had also been showered with stones and heavy objects from windows overlooking the narrow city streets, the agency said.

Riot police used water cannon and tear gas in Nowa Huta on Monday to break up demonstrations which began when between 200 and 300 people marched to the town centre from the edge of the city, gathering supporters on the way, Mr. Urban said.

What would happen if, before starting the play, declarer simply counted his tricks. With a heart lead, he could be sure of three heart tricks, one spade and two clubs, for six tricks. Ergo, he needed only three tricks from the diamond suit.

See what would happen if,

before starting the play, declarer simply counted his tricks. With a heart lead, he could be sure of three heart tricks, one spade and two clubs, for six tricks. Ergo, he needed only three tricks from the diamond suit.

The correct play is to lead a diamond at trick two and duck it in dummy. It makes no difference who wins the trick. Sooner or later, declarer will win a trick in a side suit and lead another diamond, this time taking the finesse. That loses, but once both defenders have followed, the diamonds are now set up. As soon as he regains the lead, declarer enters dummy with the king of clubs and takes his three diamond tricks. He has nine tricks and the contract and, assuming that he has used a time-tested counting method, he still has one finger in reserve.

In view of his low doubleton diamond and the fact that his hand was suit oriented because his high cards were all prime, South might have opened one club. But we cannot quibble too strongly with his choice, and the final contract was surely above reproach.

West led his fourth-best

heart, and declarer captured East's queen with the king. He led a diamond to the jack, and East made a fine play when he allowed the finesse to "win." Impressed by this early success, South returned to his hand with the ace of clubs to repeat the diamond finesse. This time East took his king and returned a heart. When the diamond suit did not break, declarer was down two tricks.

Police had also been showered

with stones and heavy objects from windows overlooking the narrow city streets, the agency said.

Riot police used water cannon and tear gas in Nowa Huta on Monday to break up demonstrations which began when between 200 and 300 people marched to the town centre from the edge of the city, gathering supporters on the way, Mr. Urban said.

What would happen if,

before starting the play, declarer simply counted his tricks. With a heart lead, he could be sure of three heart tricks, one spade and two clubs, for six tricks. Ergo, he needed only three tricks from the diamond suit.

See what would happen if,

before starting the play, declarer simply counted his tricks. With a heart lead, he could be sure of three heart tricks, one spade and two clubs, for six tricks. Ergo, he needed only three tricks from the diamond suit.

The correct play is to lead a diamond at trick two and duck it in dummy. It makes no difference who wins the trick. Sooner or later, declarer will win a trick in a side suit and lead another diamond, this time taking the finesse. That loses, but once both defenders have followed, the diamonds are now set up. As soon as he regains the lead, declarer enters dummy with the king of clubs and takes his three diamond tricks. He has nine tricks and the contract and, assuming that he has used a time-tested counting method, he still has one finger in reserve.

In view of his low

doubleton diamond and the

fact that his hand was suit oriented because his high cards were all prime, South might have opened one club. But we cannot quibble too strongly with his choice, and the final contract was surely above reproach.

West led his fourth-best

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

North-South vulnerable.

South deals.

NORTH

♦ J53

♦ 64

♦ A QJ42

♦ K63

WEST EAST

♦ K7

♦ 1084

♦ 108753 ♦ Q92

♦ 10865 ♦ K7

♦ Q10 ♦ J984

SOUTH

♦ A962

♦ AKJ

♦ 93

♦ A752

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♦.

It is a constant source of

amazement how many declarers fail to count their tricks.

That was the only requirement for finding the winning line on this hand.

In view of his low

doubleton diamond and the

fact that his hand was suit

oriented because his high

cards were all prime, South

might have opened one club.

But we cannot quibble too

strongly with his choice, and

the final contract was surely

above reproach.

West led his fourth-best

diamond and declarer

entered dummy with the

king of clubs and took his

three diamond tricks. He

had nine tricks and the

contract and, assuming

that he has used a time-

tested counting method,

he still has one finger in

reserve.

West led his fourth-best

diamond and declarer

entered dummy with the

king of clubs and took his

three diamond tricks. He

had nine tricks and the

contract and, assuming

that he has used a time-

tested counting method,

he still has one finger in

reserve.

West led his fourth-best

diamond and declarer

entered dummy with the

king of clubs and took his

three diamond tricks. He

had nine tricks and the

contract and, assuming

that he has used a time-

tested counting method,

he still has one finger in

reserve.